

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

NO. 46.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The **WESTERN COMMONWEALTH**, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the **Commonwealth**, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the **Commonwealth** will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The **Commonwealth** is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the **Commonwealth** an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The **Weekly** will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.
Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.
Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS, FOR SALE AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARTMAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
2 vols. Price \$10 00
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1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON.
1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6.
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
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1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
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Price—50 cts. per quire.
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Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFFS' REPLEVIN BONDS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid on the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work. In the neatest and best style, on short notice; and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

CLAY & MONROE.

Will practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address: Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860—w&twf.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Building.

Jan 4 w&twf.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON.

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, I tender my professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner.
[Aug. 29, 1860—tf.]

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets.
May 29, 1859—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Jan. 5, 1858—tf.

J. W. FINNELL.....V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.
Jan. 8, 1858—tf.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
[Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin S. Office.
May 6, 1857—tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, thus being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

ICE! ICE!!

All citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confectionary of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout the season. My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.
May 3—w&twf. SAN. GOINS.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
No. 227 Main, above Third Street.
N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.
September 19, 1860—w&twf.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
ORLANDO BROWN.
Dec. 14, 1859—tf.

W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.
Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Vigors" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May and September. Call and see me.
[mark w&twf] W. H. KEENE.

MOSELEY'S

TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

April 2, 1860—by.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. If neat and clean beds, genteel rooms, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it. The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing portrait Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to place the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860—w&twf.

CIRCULAR.

JOHN A. FLYNN,

PROFESSOR OF

Drawing, Writing, and Book-keeping.

HE would respectfully inform the citizens of South Frankfort, that a class for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, June 10th, 1861, at the residence of Rev. Mr. McMURDY, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 9 o'clock.

A beautiful style, either in the Writing or Drawing Department, will be taught on the following terms:

For Writing, including materials, \$1 50 pr. m'th. For Drawing, including materials, 2 25 pr. m'th. Lessons in either department at the option of the pupil.

The Professor submits the following testimony:

Frankfort, Ky., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who may require his services.

James R. Watson, Mary W. Todd, Ben. F. Meek, John C. Bates, Arabella Welch, W. C. Speed, John W. Pruett, James M. Todd, Frankfort, June 3, 1861—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the late fire to change his location, has removed his

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

to the room lately occupied by Beyer and Cattebrun, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.

L. STREIF.
May 27, 1861—w&twf.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all.

It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling, or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be exerted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Catarrhes, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nervous Prostration, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alternative for the removal of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.*

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of our country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known to the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by J. W. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.,

April 23, 1861—ly. General Agents.

PRATHER & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

AND LADIES FURS,

429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Oct. 24, 1860—w&twf.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

ON and after Monday, April 22, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort as follows: a.m. and 6.20 p.m. Trains going West at 7.13 a.m. and 3.3 p.m. Trains going East at 9.30 a.m. and 6.20 p.m. The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2.50 p.m. The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi rivers for the West and South.

The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7.45 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.—making close connections for the South.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
April 24, 1860—tf. Yeoman copy.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

J. J. BUTLER'S

EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,

Record, for Ledgers and Records,

Copying, for Letter Press,

Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)

4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities:

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

KRENON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

April 10, 1861—by.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!

For the cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS and COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,

DISCOVERED BY A Missionary while traveling in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula, and Impurities of the Blood, should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.

It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and impurities of the blood.

This unequalled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Elder WILLIAM T. MOORE, of the Christian Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. LYNCH, Assistant Clerk, announcing the concurrence of that House in several Senate bills, and that they had passed a number of bills and resolutions in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. READ moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The Legislature has learned with pain and mortification the arrest of Senators and members of this body in the town of Harrodsburg, who were on their way to their homes and families; and whereas, the Constitution of Kentucky protects every member of this body from arrest, treason, felony, breach of the peace or crime; and whereas, the Legislature desires security, peace and amity among and between the citizens of this Commonwealth, as fully expressed in the series of resolutions passed the other day by this body known as the Conklin resolutions—therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Legislature utterly condemns such a course, and regards the act as in violation of the intent and meaning of the Constitution, and the expressed will of this Legislature as indicated in the Conklin resolutions by this body.

Resolved further, That a committee of five, to be composed of two from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to proceed forthwith to Harrodsburg, and ascertain the cause and by what authority, said Senators and members were arrested, and to report the facts in the premises to the Legislature at the earliest practical moment, and to procure the release of those under arrest if possible.

The rules were suspended, and, on motion of Mr. PENNEBAKER, the resolutions were referred to Messrs. READ, ROBINSON and SPEED, to report what action should be taken in the premises.

And then the Senate took a recess until 11 o'clock.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. READ reported the following resolution as a substitute for Mr. READ'S preamble and resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of two, one from the Senate and one from the House, be appointed to inquire and investigate by what authority and under what charges members of the General Assembly have been, as is reported, arrested at Harrodsburg. Said committee shall have power to send for persons, and to report the facts, and whether any action of this General Assembly is necessary.

Which was adopted, and Mr. READ was appointed on the part of Senate under said resolution.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. TAYLOR announcing the passage of a H. R. bill, entitled, An act to amend an act, entitled, an act for the regulation of the militia, and to provide for the arming of the State," approved May 24th, 1861, and also to provide further for the public defense.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—Asked to be discharged from several leaves to bring in bills: discharged.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Babetta Dinkenspiel: rejected.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Ann E. Gerhart: rejected.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Rosannah A. Jessell: rejected.

Mr. GRIER—select committee—A bill for the benefit of Stephen J. England, late Sheriff of Carter county: passed.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL—select committee—reported that the committee had performed the duty of conveying resolutions to Gen. Anderson: report received, the committee thanked for the discharge of duty and discharged.

A HOUSE BILL.

On motion of Mr. BRUNER the rules were suspended, and the bill just reported from the H. R. was taken up, entitled, an act to amend the act, entitled, "An act to amend the laws for regulating the militia, and to provide for arming the State, approved May 24th, 1861," and to further provide for the defense of the State. [Provides for borrowing \$1,000,000 besides the million provided for by the act of May 24th; reorganizes the board of the militia, and appoints P. Dudley, S. Gill, G. T. Wood, J. B. Temple, and E. H. Taylor as the board.]

Mr. GROVER moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. PENNEBAKER moved that the bill be referred to the committee on Military Affairs, instead of the Judiciary committee: negatived.

The bill was then referred to the Judiciary committee, with instructions to report at 4 o'clock this evening, and be printed.

And then the Senate took a recess until 5 minutes before 4 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 5 minutes before 4 o'clock, according to adjournment.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the H. R., announcing the passage of a H. R. bill, and the concurrence of the H. R. in a Senate resolution, to appoint a committee to investigate the arrest of Senators and Representatives at Harrodsburg," with an amendment, as a substitute.

The resolution was taken up and the amendment was concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 4 O'CLOCK.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—Under instructions to report at this hour, reported the following H. R. bill:

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act for the regulation of the militia, and to provide for the arming of the State," approved May 24, 1861, and also to provide further for the public defense.

Whereas, The hostilities which threatened the peace of the State at the time the act to which this is an amendment was passed, has been followed up by the wanton and unjustifiable invasion of Kentucky by the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States, and war has thus been forced upon the good people of the State; and whereas, it becomes the solemn duty of this Legislature, without delay, to provide means for the public defense; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful, for the Board of Commissioners, created by the act to which this is an amendment, to apply the funds, or any part thereof, which the said Board was authorized to borrow, under the provisions of said act, to the defense of the State, in such manner as they, in their discretion, may deem most advisable.

2. That the said Board of Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow for and on the credit of the State the additional sum of one million of dollars, to be by them applied to the object set out in the first section of this act.

3. That the said Board shall have power and authority to procure the loans provided for in the act to which this is an amendment, and that authorized by the preceding section, from any incorporated or private bank, or from any other moneyed institution, or from individuals, either in or out of this State; and for which certificates shall be issued by the Board, and upon the presentation of which the bonds of the State shall be executed by the Governor, and delivered to the lender, payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon, not less, however, than ten years from date, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, the interest to fall due semi-annually.

4. That for the purpose of providing means for the payment of the debts created by the State under the provisions of this and the act to which this is an amendment, and the accruing interest thereon, an additional tax, in aid of the sinking fund, commencing with the year 1862, of five cents upon each one hundred dollars of value of the real and personal estate directed by law to be assessed for taxation, shall annually be paid by the persons assessed; and which shall be collected and paid into the public treasury in the same manner as the other revenue of the State is by law required to be collected and paid.

5. That the Board of Commissioners created by the act to which this is an amendment, be, and the same is hereby, reorganized; and said Board shall hereafter be composed of the following persons, to-wit: Peter Dudley, Samuel Gill, Geo. T. Wood, Edmund H. Taylor, and John B. Temple, a majority of whom shall constitute a board for the transaction of business.

6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. READ moved to amend by striking out of the 5th section the name of J. B. Temple, and inserting Gov. B. Magoffin: rejected.

The bill was then passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. (J. F. Fisk), Messrs. Wm. Anderson, Baker, Bush, Butler, Chiles, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Gillis, Grier, M. P. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebaker, Prall, Read, Robinson, Speed, Walton, Worthington—21. Nays—Messrs. Chambers, Davidson, Glenn, Grover—4.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—A bill to amend the law of devisees, descent, bequest and distribution.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered several amendments: the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of the Brooksville and Claysville turnpike road company: referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

An act for the benefit of Brent Hopkins, late clerk of the Oldham circuit court: passed.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Adair county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 33, in Laclede county: passed.

An act for the benefit of John L. Davidson and his sureties: referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

An act to prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of Slate Creek, within the boundaries of Bath county: passed.

An act to change the times of holding circuit courts in Cumberland and Russell counties: referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

An act for the benefit of common school district, No. 48, Pulaski county: passed.

An act to amend the road laws in Greenup county: passed.

An act to charter the Frankfort Commercial College: passed.

An act in regard to settlements of decedents estates heretofore made: referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

An act repealing part of the act to repeal an act entitled, "An act to repeal an act incorporating the Lewisport Pond Draining company, and reviving a part of an act to incorporate the Lewisport Pond Draining company: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of Ashley Owings: referred to the Finance committee.

An act for the benefit of E. B. Treadway: referred to the Finance committee.

House of Representatives resolutions to Geological Survey: referred to the committee on Geological Survey.

House of Representatives—resolutions in relation to neutrality &c. [For these resolutions, see House of Representatives proceedings of Saturday, Sept. 21st.] referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Were granted, and appropriately referred, as follows, viz:

Mr. BUSH—A bill for the benefit of the President and Directors of the Kentucky river turnpike company in Clarke and Madison counties.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—A bill for the benefit of the Male High School in Louisville.

Mr. BAKER—A bill for the benefit of Jas. H. Parker, late clerk of Campbell county court.

Mr. WALTON—A bill to repeal the law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. CHAMBERS on account of ill health. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, September 23, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act for the regulation of the militia, and to provide for the arming of the State, approved 24th May, 1861, and also to provide further for the public defense.

[Provides that the military board may apply the funds, or any part thereof, which the board was authorized to borrow, under the act creating said board, to the defense of the State, as they may deem advisable; they may borrow, in addition thereto, \$1,000,000, for the same object; they may borrow it from any source—bonds of the State to be issued therefor, payable in ten years; establishes a tax of — cents on each \$100 of property to provide means for the payment of the debt thus created and the accruing interest thereon; board re-organized so that Peter Dudley, Samuel Gill, George T. Wood, E. H. Taylor, and John B. Temple shall compose the same.]

Mr. TAYLOR moved to fill the blank in the bill with five cents.

Mr. HUSTON moved to fill the blank with three cents.

Mr. RICKETTS moved to fill the blank with four cents.

The question being taken, the blank was filled with five cents—yeas, 41; nays, 32.

Mr. HUSTON moved a call of the House: adopted.

The gentlemen who had obtained leave of absence were excused.

The Sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring in the absentees.

Mr. TEVIS moved to dispense with the further proceedings under the call: adopted.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 62; nays, 15.

Mr. IRELAND—Privileges and Elections—A bill in relation to voting precincts in district No. 6, in Allen county: passed.

Mr. CONKLIN—Claims—A bill for the benefit of Ashley Owens, of Rockcastle county: passed—yeas, 73; nays, 0.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up special order, which was the bill establishing the county of Menifee [composed out of parts of Carter, Lawrence and Morgan; the county seat to be called Merrifield.]

After some discussion for and against the establishment of the new county, the bill was rejected—yeas, 37; nays, 38.

ARREST OF MEMBERS.

On motion of Mr. BURNS, the House took up the resolution from the Senate, in relation to the arrest of members of the Legislature, at Harrodsburg. [For resolution, see Senate proceedings.]

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to insert two instead of one as the committee on the part of the House: rejected.

The resolution was then adopted.

SENATE BILL.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend 3d article of 86 chapter, Revised Statutes. [The bill enables infants and their guardians to perfect their titles to vendees.]

Mr. IRELAND moved an amendment allowing purchasers and their vendees to be made parties to the suit: rejected, and the bill passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. RIGNEY—A bill for the benefit of James H. Reynolds, of Adair county: passed.

Mr. W. C. ANDERSON—A bill to establish an additional voting place in Boyle county: passed.

Mr. GARDNER—A bill for the benefit of Mason Williams, late sheriff of Morgan county: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John Friend, late sheriff of Floyd county: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Edwin Trimble, late clerk of the Floyd circuit and county courts: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of A. W. Cissell, sheriff of Floyd county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. YEAMAN—A bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro: referred to the committee on Banks.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Stanford and Hustonville turnpike company: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. CHANDLER—A bill to amend an act for the benefit of the late sheriff of Taylor county, and his securities.

Mr. WEBSTER—A bill to amend the charter of Newport.

Mr. LISENEY—A bill for the benefit of Marietta Stevens.

Mr. YEAMAN—A bill for the benefit of common school district, No. 46, in Henderson county.

Mr. BLUE—A bill for the benefit of school district, No. 15, in Crittenden county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of school district, No. 34, in Crittenden county.

Mr. ELLIOTT—A bill for the benefit of H. P. Bozarth, of Grayson county.

Mr. CONKLIN—A bill for the benefit of H. P. Bozarth, of Grayson county.

Mr. RAY—A bill for the benefit of Jas. Edmiston, of Hopkins county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Thos. G. Jackson, of Webster county.

Mr. BUSH—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes, &c.

Mr. SPARKS—A bill for the benefit of Daniel Fitzgerald, of Henry county.

Mr. SHANKLIN—A bill to exempt persons and their hands from working on public roads, where such persons have subscribed and paid in stock to aid in building turnpike roads in the county in which such persons reside.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—A bill for the benefit of W. B. Esffs, of Knox county.

Mr. RAPIER—A bill for the benefit of a school district, in Laclede county.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. R. C. ANDERSON—A bill in relation to the Auditor's office: referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ANDREWS—A bill for the benefit of James M. Crawford, clerk of the Montgomery circuit court: passed.

Mr. POWELL—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Newport: passed.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—A bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Whitley county court: passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. YEAMAN offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the people of Kentucky have ever been, and are still, ardently attached to the Union of the States; that they deplored and condemned the secession of certain States from the Union, and the war they have inaugurated and waged against the Government of the United States; and yet condemning some of the acts and measures adopted by the Congress and executive and military officers of the United States, in resisting the rebellion now in progress, and earnestly desiring the early and honorable restoration of the government and the Union in their full integrity, on safe principles and a permanent basis; now, with the view of accomplishing these great and beneficent ends, and that the people of all sections may clearly understand the principles upon which we desire to be, and remain associated with them under a common government, we do now submit to the American people the following propositions, as a deliberate expression of our understanding of the Constitution of the United States, and of our views upon the present unhappy controversy between the government and some of the States, viz:

That the Constitution of the United States was made and adopted by the authority of the people of the United States, and not by States acting in their individual and sovereign capacity.

That the Constitution of the United States is a fundamental law, constituting a government that acts, within its proper sphere, directly upon the person and property of the citizen; that the same is true of the constitutions of the several States, and there is no conflict between them; that in relation to the powers vested in the government of the United States, and the matters committed to its charge, the constitution and laws of the Union are the supreme law of the land, and in cases of dispute the judicial tribunals created under that constitution are the proper arbiters to be, and remain associated with them under a common government, we do now submit to the American people the following propositions, as a deliberate expression of our understanding of the Constitution of the United States, and of our views upon the present unhappy controversy between the government and some of the States, viz:

That the right of a State to withdraw or secede from the Union, or to nullify State action, any law of Congress, is in direct conflict with the theory and form, both of the Federal and State Governments, and that we cannot approve any form of Government, or association of States, that recognizes the right of any member to withdraw at pleasure.

That the interests of Kentucky will not admit the imposition of an export duty on her produce.

That we can never consent to the re-opening of the African slave trade, nor suffer any obstruction or hindrance to the navigation of the Mississippi river against those manifestly entitled by nature to the benefits thereof.

That there are but two ways to amend or change governments—one by the mode of amendment pointed out by the Constitution thereof; the other by revolution; that the right of revolution is inalienable, but should not be exercised until all forms of constitutional and legal amendment and redress have been appealed to and failed to secure the protection of the citizen. We protest that this has not been done in the progress of the present discontents.

That it is the right and duty of every government, and more especially of those based on the consent of the governed, to defend and protect itself against all attempts to change or abolish the Government by force, in utter disregard of the mode provided in the original compact of Government.

That the legitimate object of Government is the protection of the citizen in his property, his life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

That the administrators of Government are as much bound by its rules and limitations as the citizen, and when the powers of Government prove inadequate to its purpose, it is in the discretion of the citizen, and not the administrator of Government, to enlarge those powers.

That the principle that any department of Government may derive power from any source other than the law, once admitted knows no limits, either in theory or practice, and would speedily result in the monopoly of all power—a despotism.

That the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the declaration or establishment of martial law, and any attempt to emancipate or set free any person held to labor or service, in any of the States under the laws thereof, when done by the President or any subordinate, executive or military officer of the United States, are unauthorized by law, and are dangerous assumptions of power.

That Congress has no power to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States; nor declare forfeiture, in punishment for treason, for a longer term than the life of the offender.

That the common territory of the Union should be held free to access and settlement by the citizens of the States equally, while in a territorial condition, leaving to the citizens thereof the right to determine the form and character of their institutions in establishing a State constitution, subject to the constitutional restriction that Congress must guarantee to every State a republican form of government.

That the requirements of the Constitution in regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor must be faithfully executed.

That Kentucky will, to the utmost, defend herself against hostile invasion from any quarter; and yet holds herself in readiness, at any moment, when it can be done without a sacrifice of her honor, to unite with all or any part of the people of America to stop the present unhappy war, and restore the peace, harmony, and greatness of our common country, upon terms satisfactory to just men, and safe to all.

That in this view, Kentucky now renews, with increased interest, her demand upon the Congress of the United States for a National Convention, to be called under the forms of the Constitution, to consider amendments thereto; and again recommends to the Legislatures and Governors of the States the favorable consideration of this subject, and the propriety of taking such steps as that the demand from the required number of States may be made upon Congress at its meeting in December next.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Governor Magoffin, be requested, to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of all the States.

MOTION.

Mr. IRELAND moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution from the Senate, in relation to the arrest of members of the Legislature, at Harrodsburg, so as to amend appointing two from each House. [The resolution appoints a committee of one from each House, to investigate the cause of said arrest.]

Mr. BUSH offered an amendment, appointing two from the House and one from the Senate: adopted.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. ELLIOTT and HUSTON upon said committee.

Mr. M. YOUNG offered resolutions in relation to calling a National Convention, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Said resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, our hitherto peaceful country is now involved in civil war—the most dire calamity that can befall a nation. Eminent imperiling our government of freedom, and threatening to substitute anarchy and confusion for law and order—therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That application be and is hereby made to Congress to call a National Convention, in pursuance of the provisions of the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States; and we, in our legislative capacity, earnestly invite our sister States to co-operate with us in like application to Congress.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, without delay, communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of each of the thirty-four States of the United States, with the request that they lay them before their Legislatures; and in States where their Legislatures do not meet before the first day of December next, that the Governors of such States be requested to convene their Legislatures to enable them to consider the propriety of calling a National Convention.

Resolved, That if application be made to Congress by the Constitutional number of the States, for the call of a National Convention, that an armistice of ninety days be offered to the States in rebellion for returning delegates to a National Convention.

Mr. SPARKS offered a resolution, directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any one holding an office of honor, profit or trust, in this Commonwealth, is holding a commission in the Confederate army: adopted.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON offered the following resolution, viz:

Whereas, S. B. Buckner, who signs himself Brigadier General in the so-called Confederate States of America, in a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, dated 18th Sept., 1861, says that he returns "at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians," "to be used to aid the government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality of Kentucky—now therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That his Excellency, Gov. Magoffin, Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to communicate to this House whether such invasion of this State by S. B. Buckner, aforesaid, has been made upon any consultation, advice, or recommendation of any persons connected with the executive department of the State government.

On motion, said resolution was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the thanks of this House, and of every true patriot of Kentucky, are due to the "Home Guard" of Knox county for their prowess and gallant conduct on the 18th and 19th of this inst., in their efforts to repel the invading foe from Kentucky.

And then the House adjourned.

ADAIR COUNTY.—We are gratified to learn that a public meeting, irrespective of past political differences of opinion, has been held in this county. It was determined with entire unanimity that they would remain loyal to Kentucky, and act in perfect obedience to the wishes of the people as expressed by the Legislature. They feel their obligations as Kentuckians, and knowing that we have no fears that they will prove recalcitrant to their duties as American citizens. Loyalty to Kentucky includes, as a matter of course, fidelity to the Union and unswerving devotion to the Constitution.—*Low Journal*.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$4 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk. A. G. HODGES & CO., August, 1861. Frankfort, Ky.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

Office of Clerk of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when the Senate is in session, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

UNION DOCUMENTS.—Members of the Legislature who may wish them can be supplied by calling at our office—with pamphlets on "State Sovereignty." A large number have been printed for gratuitous distribution.

Our readers will read with interest the remarks of Mr. Underwood, which we publish in this number.

Kentuckians!

When your State reared that splendid monument, on the hill that overlooks the State Capital, and inscribed thereon the names of her brave and noble sons who fell at Blue Lick, Raisin, Tippecanoe, Thames, Cerro Gordo, Buena Vista, and other fields made memorable by deeds of American valor, she knew that her history was not completed; she knew that should patriotism and duty call her soldiers to battle, other names would merit the same glorious distinction, and for that reason, large spaces were left, high up upon that noble column, on which to write worthy and valiant names.

The expected hour has come. The feet of invaders, for the first time, stand upon Kentucky. Traitors are in arms, threatening your destruction—threatening to take from you your right of self-government. You have been, you now are, freemen. Will you yield your freedom to mortal man, come whence he may, without a struggle? Let your drawn swords, and bristling bayonets furnish the answer.

Kentucky has shown what she could do when other States were invaded. The world is now looking to see what she will do when her own soil is invaded.

She owes it to her old renown that every true son should be found in arms forthwith. What Kentuckian is there so base as to throw his sword into the scale on the side of Tennessee against his own State? If any such there be let them stand out accused by the present generation, and placed upon the roll of infamy, under the gaze of coming generations till the end of time.

Shall they, who first raised the standard of rebellion, be allowed to transfer the war from their own homes and fields to ours? You have mothers, wives and sisters, and fair fields, rally to drive the foe back upon his own territory.

Rally with such arms as you have to the places of rendezvous, selected by General Crittenden. Let there be a nucleus formed in every county, around which the loyal men of Kentucky can form. Send your men by tens, fifties, hundreds and thousands to the camps, and make quick work of this expedition of our enemies. You are not alone in this struggle. Thousands of stout arms from the Northwest are rallying to your aid. Those who live near the graves of gallant Kentuckians, who fell defending the hearthstones of their homes from the savage foe, will rush to your aid. You have placed the Banner of Liberty in the hands of the Hero of Fort Sumter, and bid him, in your name, drive out the insolent foe. In his hands that banner cannot be struck down; the country will not permit it. The gallant young Crittenden "never surrenders." Surely, you will not fail when he calls you to the field of fame and glory.

To the Patriotic Ladies of Frankfort and Vicinity.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the ladies of Frankfort and vicinity at the house of Mrs. M. W. Reading, this evening, at three o'clock (Tuesday), Sept. 24th, to take into consideration what they can do for the soldiers of the State who are rallying for its defense. The objects of the meeting will be more fully understood by reading the following from our paper of yesterday:

ATTENTION LADIES!—While the fathers and sons are rallying to defend the State, the mothers and sisters can contribute their aid in a way that will prove highly acceptable; and, in order to afford the patriotic ladies of Frankfort an opportunity of doing something, we suggest that some one should, without delay, enlist the services of the ladies in preparing lint, bandages, and other articles so necessary for the comfort of the wounded soldiers. No one can tell how soon these essential articles may be needed. Let some patriotic lady take the lead. The ladies could meet at some private house, and be instructed by a physician as to what is necessary, and give them the few simple directions required for the preparation of such articles.

We hope no lady who loves her country, and who sees this notice, will fail to attend.

PROMPT ACTION.—We understand that in less than two hours after the passage, by the Legislature, of the joint resolution, tendering arms to Brig. Gen. Anderson, the Military Board placed in the cars six brass six pound cannon, with all the implements pertaining to the pieces; 800 muskets and accoutrements complete, and 16,000 ball cartridges, destined for Louisville.

We also understand that the board have been in session all the week on important matters connected with their duties.

"The Government has done everything and neglected nothing to avoid this war."—Senator Douglas.

REMARKS OF MR. UNDERWOOD,

Made upon the Resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, for the expulsion of the Invaders of the State.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, in substance said:—that he should vote for the resolutions just reported by the committee on Federal Relations, not because he heartily approved them, but because they seemed to present all that could be done, or would be done, by this House, under the circumstances by which we were surrounded. Before voting for the resolutions, he thought he owed it to himself and to his constituents to make a few remarks in regard to the policy he was desirous to pursue; and, as the oldest member of this body, to give a few words of advice to his associates and to the country.

He said he was a member of the joint committee raised by the two parties, into which we were unfortunately divided, for the purpose of devising some plan upon which all might unite; that he was the only member of that committee who proposed a plan of operations, and that the resolutions he submitted to the consideration of the committee, were not adopted, nor rejected; but after a good deal of conversation, in which some gentleman expressed approbation, and others disapprobation, the subject was waived for the present, and the committee broke up with the understanding that its chairman should again call them together whenever he should deem proper to do so. The committee was never thereafter convened.

The plan I proposed, said Mr. Underwood, was this, first, to require the invading armies of the Confederate States to withdraw from our territory. Upon that being done, secondly, to request the President to order the United States to withdraw the troops under his command. These propositions were presented to the committee in two resolutions. A third resolution was added, constituting our Governor the negotiator to bring about the withdrawal of the troops on both sides, as contemplated in the two preceding resolutions. Such was my plan. Had it been adopted, the Governor, in negotiating with both belligerents, might have induced them to withdraw their troops simultaneously. But if that could not have been accomplished, then their withdrawal, first, by the Confederates, and afterwards by the United States, would have been just and proper, as those who wrongfully first entered, should be the first to retire. The main objection to this scheme was the delay and uncertainty of its accomplishment. The delay was no objection, because it gave us time to prepare for the worst, in case nothing could be done. If the plan failed altogether, if both belligerents positively refused to withdraw from our territory, we were placed in no worse condition by having made the effort to induce them to do it, and we should have had the consolation of exerting the last measure of peace to save our State from the horrors of civil war. My object in the plan devised, was to induce the withdrawal of the invaders, who had entered our territory since we were elected by the people as members of this House. I wished to be placed in *status quo*, where we stood when we were elected, so that we might then consider the condition of the State, and the neutrality she had assumed, freed from the disturbing element of having the invaders within our borders. I have labored in vain to secure that desirable position. The failure on the part of the joint committee to co-operate with me in the adoption and execution of my plan, forces the necessity upon me to accept or reject the plans of others, and under such necessity, I am called on to vote for or against the resolutions reported by the committee.

The greatest evil, said Mr. Underwood, which has yet afflicted us in Kentucky, since the breaking out of civil war, is the loss of confidence between man and man; the loss of confidence in the designs and intentions of political parties, and the distrust and suspicion which have sprung up in the minds of men. There are a great many causes which have produced this loss of confidence, and the existing distrust and suspicion which afflict us. The efforts made and still in progress to destroy the national Constitution and Government by rebellion—that rebellion being the natural product of the political heresy called Secession—the heated and bitter political debates and discussions among politicians advocating opinions diametrically opposite to each other, and apparently with equal sincerity and faith in the truth of their doctrines; the intemperate and contradictory discussions and publications of newspapers, often coupled with the vilest calumnies and blackguardism; the sensation falsehoods of the press and the telegraph, gotten up for private purposes, to amuse and deceive public credulity; the derangement of trade and business; the scarcity of money, or rather the alarm which has driven it out of circulation; the low prices of property; the suspension of laws and courts; the enactment of laws to confiscate property; the assumption of powers by the President of the United States, and especially Generals under his command, not warranted by the Constitution; the apprehension that enemies and invaders may attack our homes and seize our property; the recklessness and ruffianism which are manifested in the conduct of men who pay but little or no respect to the rights of others; these and other causes have destroyed the confidence which formerly prevailed and generated the distrusts and suspicions which exist.

The worst consequences have resulted, and are still likely to flow from our distrusts and suspicions of each other. Contemplate for a moment what has and still exists between the two parties. During the last Legislature it was confidently believed by many members of the Legislature, and by thousands of good citizens, that the State Guard, and even the Executive of the State, were so thoroughly imbued with secession—opinions and hostility to our national Government—that there was great danger they would attempt to coerce Union men by force, and to precipitate the Commonwealth into revolution and into connection with the Confederate States by force of arms. Such apprehensions have not yet ceased. The belief that such attempts were probable had the effect to induce those who desired to remain faithful to the allegiance they owed the Government of the United States to arm themselves for defense and to seek the protection of the strong arm of the Government. Hence they formed themselves into military companies and camps, and obtained guns for their defense from the Government. This conduct on the part of the Union men produced complaints on the side of their adversaries, who now charged the Union men with arming for purposes of aggression. Thus crimination and recrimination engendered distrusts and suspicions, and overthrew confidence between man and man.

Is it not possible, Mr. Speaker, to find some common ground upon which we can all stand, and upon which we can rebuild that confidence which has been torn down and destroyed? There is that common ground in the very nature of man. You have life, sir; so have I. You desire to pre-

serve your life; so do I desire to preserve mine. We have, therefore, a common interest to bind us together in the preservation of our lives. You have a wife and children; so have I. You love them, you labor for them; it is your happiness to supply all their wants. I love and labor for my wife and children, and am happy in supplying their wants. I am with mine, as you are with yours. It is the delight of our existence to witness the prosperity of our families. We, therefore, stand together on the platform of family, and we feel a strong common interest that no law or regulation of society shall be made to injure or disturb the happiness of our wives and children. You have property; so have I. Your property is essential to the comfort and subsistence of yourself and your family. My property is equally necessary for me and mine. The same deprivations which are made in depriving you of your property, unless checked and restrained by salutary laws duly enforced, may fall upon and deprive me of my property. By the loss of our property, we and our families are brought to poverty and intense suffering. We have, therefore, a common interest in mutually aiding and assisting each other in the preservation of our property.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here is a three fold chord—life, family and property, which binds us together, and which binds us to the Government. We must have Government of some sort to protect our lives, to protect our families, to protect our property. This three fold ligature operates, I trust, upon most of the members of this House, and I am sure it does upon the great mass of the voters who have sent us here. Now, sir, why should we not have confidence that each one of us will use his best efforts in legislation to secure those rights which by nature we possess alike and in the protection and enjoyment of which our happiness consists? We could not distrust each other were it not that the spirit of party intemperance, and the phrenzy of ambition, have seized us and produced the blindness which afflicts the poisonous adder.

We know that the causes which lead to civil war, to such deplorable conditions as in which we now find ourselves, are well calculated to generate suspicion and jealousy. But when we have so many powerful motives for the protection of life and property, when the welfare of wives, and children, and their lives also may be at stake, how can we refuse to lay aside everything which separates us, and to rush together as a band of brothers for their protection, for our protection and for the protection of every citizen against wrong and oppression? I implore you, members of the General Assembly, to lay aside suspicious jealousies and animosities and to unite in measures calculated to prevent the political differences of opinion among the people from shedding each others blood. Try to allay excitement; try to induce men to reason without giving way to anger and passion; try to prevent neighbors and families from quarreling and fighting each other, and try to suppress all deprivations upon property. We may not be able to prevent battles between the belligerents upon our State. But if we cannot do that—if hostile armies must meet for mutual slaughter and destruction, I demand in the names of mercy, and civilization, and religion that the homes and firesides of women and children shall be respected, and that no assassin or robber shall make his appearance there. There are no words in any language, living or dead, adequate to express the unutterable contempt and detestation which honest men feel for nocturnal thieves and cowardly assassins who deprade in times of civil war upon helpless families. Oh! let us all unite with energy in arresting all such demons and bringing them to just punishment for their crimes.

Mr. Speaker, my friend from Grayson, Mr. Conklin, has introduced some admirable resolutions, expressing the sentiments which ought to actuate us, and pointing to the influences we should endeavor to exercise. Let us adopt his resolutions as soon as we can, and thus manifest to our constituents the deep interest and feeling we entertain, that peace in neighborhoods, and in families, and among citizens may prevail. Sir, the whole country is in a state of alarm; not that any one lacks personal bravery to face danger and risk his life, but we all feel a dread of evils without knowing in what shape they are to come, or how soon they are to burst upon us. The people neglect their business, and congregate to inquire "what news?" Apprehensive that war may break out in this locality or that, families break up and leave their homes, and seek a residence in places where they expect more safety.

Indeed, sir, we are not without those who fear that all the horrors of the French revolution, which ended in making the great Napoleon first Consul and afterwards Emperor, may be upon us, when confiscations of property will reduce the wealthy to beggary and want, and then the guillotine or the gallows terminate their sufferings. Who has not read the fate of the accomplished and beautiful Madame Roland, who lost her head for refusing to tell where her husband had secreted himself after his escape from his blood-thirsty enemies; and who does not remember her immortal exclamation when passing and pointing to the statue of the Goddess of Liberty on her way to the guillotine—"oh Liberty, Liberty, what crimes are not perpetrated in thy name!" She was beheaded, not only without a fault, but for the exercise of the highest and noblest virtue of woman—fidelity to the husband she loved. And then the fate of her talented and persecuted husband is not less worthy of remembrance than her own. After hearing of the death, the murder of his wife, he walked some ten or twelve miles at night, to get to the house of his friend as to prevent suspicion from attaching to him, for affording a secret asylum, and there, in the public highway, committed suicide by plunging a dagger to his heart, leaving these memorable words written on a strip of paper and pinned to the lapel of his coat: "Stranger, whoever thou art, treat these remains with respect, as those of a man who refused to live longer in a world so contaminated by crime."

Ah, sir, no man can say that scenes like these will not occur in the progress of the folly and crimes which may grow out of the fratricidal war about to cover the land with blood. When I came here I hoped to prevent it by inducing all parties to unite in the adoption of the resolutions, or something like them, which I submitted to the joint committee raised by the two parties. If the belligerents had complied with our request, or if we had not been invaded, the peace of our State might have been maintained. As we failed to make the request in the manner I proposed, and as the Confederate forces will not withdraw, except upon terms which we have no power to grant, without throwing off our allegiance to the National Government, all that we can do is to implore the people to be at peace among themselves, and endeavor to suppress raids and guerrilla warfare.

The Fight at Barboursville.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter, dated—

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1861.

Dear Friend: This morning, at the fighting the night, all the boys engaged in the fight at Barboursville bridge came here, as gave a full account of the fight—it is as follows: The evening before last about fifty of the cavalry of the rebels came down to the bridge above town, at W. B. Anderson's tan-yard; the citizens anticipated their coming, and tore the puncheons from the frame of the bridge, and they could not pass. There were some thirty of the Home Guard guarding the bridge; the secesshers fired upon them; they returned the fire, wounding three; none of our men were hurt; the cavalry scampered off; they watched the bridge all night; there was a fog in the morning, and the cavalry, about daylight, returned three hundred in number, and fired upon those who were watching the bridge, and the fight commenced; the cavalry were supported by their whole force, consisting of three thousand infantry; the Home Guard repulsed them twice, and although only twenty-one of the Home Guard stood the fire, they say they could easily have kept them in check at the bridge, but they went back, crossed the gut back about one-fourth of a mile, made their way around, came up the town, and upon their rear, by the street where Sawyer's office, and upon the rear of the Home Guard, intending to surround them. When our boys saw that, they escaped through Rich. Tuggle's corn-field, and made their escape; one was shot through the ear and one through the top of the shoulder—both slight flesh wounds. The number of the rebels killed were about thirty they suppose, and about twelve mortally wounded. Col. Rains, the commander of the rebel forces, certainly killed; one Captain, and one Lieutenant; the privates are guessed at. They drove a wagon down, loaded it with their dead, and the blood was strewn all along the road from the wagon for miles. This is the best fight of the war. One hundred more men, who would have fought like this glorious little band of twenty-one, would have whipped this army of three thousand three hundred. We ascertained their number by their own acknowledgments after the battle, and the fact that the lane from the bridge to Mrs. Pogue's house was thick with men, six deep, for one-half mile.

When they took possession of the town they destroyed a great amount of property and last night they were reveling upon the spoils of victory, and one hundred men could have drove them out. I saw and talked to a deserter, who was there, but deserted the day before the fight; they had been informed that there were six hundred troops in Barboursville; fortunately for them this was a mistake, as they would have been badly whipped. They say that next they will take Goose Creek Salt Works; that they are out of salt—this Col. Bottles said openly after taking Barboursville; next they will take London, and march on and take Camp Robinson. Men, women, negroes, are all fleeing in the direction of Camp Robinson. London is almost evacuated. Mrs. Pearl was the only white woman who stayed in London last night; she left to-day for Mrs. Baugh's. Our country is in great confusion. Home Guards are mustering in great number all over the country; if we had the ammunition we would whip them certain; we have lost all hope of help from Camp Robinson, or anywhere else; our situation is deplorable indeed, but we have to abide our fate; the whole country is greatly depressed and one universal desire for a conflict, and we ever get in fix, and get a chance, we will show the world that we can fight without being drilled or disciplined. What will the leading politicians now say about neutrality and Magoffin. It makes one's heart sick to think of our deplorable condition. Are we to be subjugated by armed rebels; what will become of us God only knows.

The deserter said that the men were opposed to fighting Kentuckians. The men said Kentucky had treated Tennessee well, and they were against fighting her without a cause, and that they certainly had no cause of complaint against Kentucky.

He thinks that the whole army would surrender at once, if they had a chance; that they are tired of secession, and would gladly accept a chance to surrender, which I have no doubt is true. I wish I had control of Camp Robinson ten days. I would drive them beyond Cumberland Gap. I will give you the names of our men, as far as I can recollect, who fought so gallantly: W. B. Anderson, T. G. Pitzer, T. G. Baughman, John H. Baughman, the two Amis boys, two Garbers, Berry Deatheridge, Dick Herndon, R. J. Tuggle, and two boys whose names I do not now recollect. One fired four shots, and they say he killed four men, and the other two—they are brothers.

Frankfort Home Guard.

All those who are not engaged in active drill, will attend at the old Mansion House corner, at 8 o'clock this evening.

By order of the Captain.

SUPERNUMERARY.

Sept. 24, 1861.

The Union Prayer Meeting.

By arrangement the Union Prayer Meeting will be held at the Baptist Church to-night, (the 24th inst.) It is hoped that all who feel an interest in these exercises will attend.

ATTENTION HOME GUARD!

MEN desiring to join COMPANY B, OF THE HOME GUARD, will meet at the room under Odd Fellows building, on Market Street, this evening, at 7 o'clock. A prompt attendance is earnestly requested. (Sept. 24, 1861.)

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do hereby enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, and to the humane and noble purposes of the said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolved, That the peace and quiet of the Commonwealth of Kentucky have, from the beginning, been and shall be maintained, and that Kentucky is the only State in the Union that is not in a state of rebellion, and that the people of this State are entitled to the same rights and privileges as the people of any other State in the Union.

Resolved, That the people of this State are entitled to the same rights and privileges as the people of any other State in the Union.

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NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

CASH STORE!

On St. Clair Street, at the late Well Known Stand of R. W. Blackburn.

WHERE we will be found an unusually large stock of DRY GOODS, which were bought on favorable terms, and will be sold low for CASH. All customers of the house will do well to call, as there will be new goods coming in all the season, which will be bought for CASH and sold for CASH. A new lot of those very superior Bradley's Ride of New York Hoop Skirts, at from 50 cents to \$2.80 per Skirt.

It is everybody's interest to buy for Cash, for Goods can be sold lower for Cash than on Credit in such times as are now upon the country.

J. B. LAMPTON, Agent.

A large lot of heavy brown, mixed and black Wool Jeans now on hand; and also a fine lot of white and plaid Linsey of the country make; also, Coats and Vests already made for men, boys and servants, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

I favorably recommend Mr. LAMPTON to my customers, and hope they will continue to patronize him, as they will find it to their advantage to do so.

R. W. BLACKBURN.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil

HOUSE.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the "KANAWHA CANNEL COAL OIL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY," purchased the entire stock of all, No. 408, Main Street, fourth door west of P. O. Louisville, KY., it is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE KURNING OIL, manufactured by this company, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal if not superior to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers. In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

Our R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simral), will conduct the business of the House for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. HODGES, Treasurer, K. C. C. M. & O. C.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book keeping and Drawing.

(On Moro Street, next to J. L. Stagle's.)

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER.

RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS.—Sulted to the times.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

James R. Watson, James M. Todd, H. G. Banta, W. H. Gray, Ben. F. Meek, Mary W. Todd, J. Rodman, R. C. Page, Nelson Alley, Jno. C. Bates, W. C. Sneed, Arabella Welch, John W. Pruett, M. A. Gay, Geo. Wythe Lewis.

May 23, 1861—Geo.

LEON LAMM, SAMUEL LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland, Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO.

HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides having themselves large manufacturers.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market. (Aug. 19, 1861—3m.)

Greenwood Female Seminary,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, PRINCIPAL.

The Twenty-Sixth semi-annual Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 2, 1861.)

EXPENSES PER SESSION: Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00 Tuition in primary class.....15 00 Tuition in middle and senior classes.....20 00 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each.....10 00 Oriental, Pastel, Grecian, and Italian Painting, each.....5 00 Music on Piano.....25 00 Use of instrument for practice.....5 00 Washing.....5 00 Contingent fee.....25 00 Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal. July 22, 1861—w&tw3m.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

THE Debates of the next Session of Congress, to convene in Washington City, the 4th of July, 1861, will be published monthly by the undersigned in the DAILY GLOBE, newspaper form, and in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, in book form. The latter passes free through the mails of the United States. The price for either during the session is \$3, in advance, payable in specie, post office stamps, or the notes of specie-paying banks.

JOHN C. RIVES, June 24, w&tw1m. Washington City, D. C.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Ealdwin.

PROPOSE opening a School for Young Ladies, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday of August, 1861.

TERMS: For young ladies studying the higher branches.....\$40 00 per year. For primary department.....30 00 " " Music and French extra. July 8 '61.

LAW SCHOOL OF

Harvard College.

TWO terms of nineteen weeks each, commencing September 2d, 1861, and March 3d, 1862. For Catalogue and Circular address JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor, Cambridge, Mass. August 12, 1861—w3.

Artesian Well Water.

A SUPPLY always on hand at SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

April, 1860.

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,
That a Speedy and Sure Cure is With a their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAYESVILLE, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN D. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.
Direct,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.
A. STOVER, P. M.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large sheet bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,
January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Miller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.
Truly yours,
WM. C. MILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the best ever for that frequent complaint which has been almost discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Ointment for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING OINTMENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.

If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Ointment" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price, One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Ointment" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18. Apply to, or address,

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
feb22-6m. 24 William St. New York.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

JOE! JOE! JOE!—The greatest accommodation yet to be had at any Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M., March 21, 1860.

M. L. PIERSON.

SAYRE FEMALE INSTITUTE,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE next Scholastic year will open on Monday, the 10th of September, 1861, and close during the last week in June, 1862.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board and Tuition in English branches, \$100
Tuition for Day Scholars in Primary Department, 15
Tuition for Day Scholars in Collegiate Department, 20
These charges must be paid, strictly, in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music, with use of instrument, \$30
Drawing \$12, Painting in water colors \$15, in oil, 20
Modern Languages \$12 each, Latin, 5
No pupil will be taken for less time than one session, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of long continued sickness.

Further information in regard to the School may be obtained from D. A. SAYRE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or from S. R. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Institute.

August 12, 1861—w4w and ch. Lec. Obs. & Rep.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and on other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, J. SKILLIN HOWARD, No. 2, South St., July 26, 1861—wly. Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855—by.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE SECOND SESSION OF MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S school for boys will commence on Monday, August 19th, 1861, in the house lately occupied by H. Evans, adjoining the residence of Col. J. H. Garrard. All the usual English branches are taught in connection with Latin and Algebra.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15
July 8th '61.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harrison's office, St. Clair street, and will respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer having sold his interest in said firm to V. Kaltenbrun who will continue the business of Boot and Shoemaking at the old stand. J. H. Bayer will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER.
V. KALTENBRUN.
FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861—aug2-t-w2m.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 2d, 1861.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks, - \$5
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July 24, 1861—tf.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 P. M. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight! whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., and Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 A. M., and 6:27 P. M.

Passengers can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

Jan 26 1860—tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

JOHN W. VOORHIS, Merchant Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

No FIT NO SALE.
Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860—tf.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand *Yougheney*, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of **LUMBER**, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES.
September 3, 1860—tf.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY HORSE, shod all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should have strayed.

Frankfort, dec12 tf. A. W. DUDLEY.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

September 3, 1860—w4wtf

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday July 8th, 1861, Freight Trains will leave Louisville only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running on regular car time.

SAM. GILL, Sup't.
July 6, 1861.

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESE FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices.

feb13 A. G. CAMMAACK.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to its new location at the corner of Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.
Jan 7 tf.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE.

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING!

H. STRAUSS would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country that he is now opening at his Clothing Store in the room on St. Clair street lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Dixon, a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. He has also a complete stock of Boys and Youth's Clothing, of the best quality, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

He can furnish gentlemen with fine business and dress suits of superior quality, and made in the best style, cheap for cash.

Those who wish cheap Clothing are invited to call and examine his stock.

Mr. C. N. JOHNSON, who is well known in this community as a Tailor, is employed as a salesman in this establishment, where he will be pleased to see his friends. He will attend to Cutting clothes as usual.

ap 8 tf.

25 BBLs. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by

W. H. KEENE.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SNAPP'S

A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SNAPP'S should be kept in every family. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Also—

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Cognac Brandy,

Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Port Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Madeira Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself for private and medicinal use; the best Wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This Wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Pure Jamaica Rum,

ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKY. All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Manufacturer and Importer of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22, Beaver Street, N. Y.

Gray & Todd, Agents,
mar22 w4wtfm FRANKFORT, KY.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE

WITH THE

ETNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,500 72,

And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio.....\$431,520 83 Michigan.....\$158,043 81

In Wisconsin.....106,955 07 Indiana.....146,839 81

In Kentucky.....204,939 40 Illinois.....448,327 41

Missouri.....384,518 04 Tennessee.....97,549 21

Iowa & Minn.....101,399 46 Kansas & Neb.....19,945 77

Penn. & Va.....31,995 82 Ark. & La.....23,945 09

Mississippi and Alabama.....\$52,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company processes in this line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company, and every business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
June 20, 1860. Frankfort, Ky.

SUGARS, COFFEES, MOLASSES, &c.

WE have in store and for sale, FOR CASH,

4 bbls choice N. O. Sugar;

12 bbls Crushed Sugar;

5 bbls Granulated Sugar;

5 bbls Powdered Sugar;

15 bags Prime Rio Coffee;

9 packets Old Government Java Coffee;

6 chests of G. P. & Oolong Teas;